CLOSED SHELF

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Pyongyang Citizens' Mass Rally Against "ROK-Japan Talks" Held

Smash Invasive Intrigues of Japanese Militarists!

PYONGYANG, Oct. 13 (KCNA)–A "Pyongyang City Mass Rally Against the ROK-Japan Talks" was held today at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. Attending the rally were Party and Government leaders, representatives of social organizations, men of science, arts and the press, and many Pyongyang citizens. At the rally, Paik Nam Woon, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, made a speech. After heated speeches, by representatives of various strata, denouncing the "South Korea-Japan Talks," an appeal addressed to the South Korean people was adopted unanimously. Paik Nam Woon's speech and the rally's appeal follow in part:

The attendants at the rally denouncing the "ROK-Japan Talks"

Paik Nam Woon's Speech (Excerpts)

The Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist clique, both instructed by U.S. imperialism, reached a secret agreement on the "property claims" and are now negotiating with each other on the "legal status" of Koreans in Japan, "fishing rights" and other questions.

With the preliminary session of the talks and behind-the-screen activities having ended, they now hold that "the questions pending between the ROK and Japan should be solved as a whole through political negotiations." They are now plotting to bring the "ROK-Japan Talks" to an ultimate successful end, when South Korea's chief of the "Central Intelligence Office" visits Japan.

The Japanese militarists palavered that "the ROK question is part of our domestic question."

What is worse, the Japanese militarists, possessed by colonialism, have come to rant about "inevitability or advisability" of "annexation of the ROK," advocating an insolent plan for a "ROK-Japan Community."

What a wicked and impudent plan they are plotting!

The military fascist clique are betraying their true nature as traitors when they say, "The existence of the free ROK depends on the defense of Japan," "The ROK is playing the role of a breakwater for Japan" and "The ROK army should be imbued with the spirit of the Japanese Imperial Army."

Not satisfied with selling out the territory of South Korea and its people to U.S. imperialism, they are intending to sell them to the Japanese monopoly, too. Nevertheless, they are palavering about "construction of an independent economy" and "improvement of people's living."

The U.S. imperialists are an organizer and wirepuller of the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks."

Since the end of World War II U.S. imperialism has been intending to revive the Japanese monopoly capital as a link in their general policy of aggression toward the Far East and Asia, and to make it a shock brigade to be used for their invasion of the Far East.

Since their aggressive policy suffered a serious setback throughout the Far East after their defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been plotting to arrange a military alliance between Japan and South Korea first and then to spawn a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" on the basis of the alliance between the two countries. For that purpose, U.S. imperialism hatched up the "ROK-Japan Talks" in 1951 when the Korean War still continued, and has since been wirepulling the talks behind the curtain.

Historically speaking, U.S. imperialism was an accomplice of Japanese imperialism in invading Korea. Not only that. It is the ringleader who is directing and organizing the revived Japanese imperialists in the latter's plan to re-invade South Korea.

The might of the Korean people is invincible. There are enough conditions for them to smash resolutely any invasion, and they are powerful enough to do so.

Today, firm foundations for a self-supporting national economy have been laid in the northern part of the Republic.

All the Korean people, united like a monolith around the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved leader, are advancing steadily for socialist construction of the country and for accomplishing the great cause of unifying their fatherland.

The recent great results obtained in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are evidence of the strong confidence of the people in the Party and the leader, a powerful demonstration of the great unity of the Party and the Government with the people.

The historic victory in the elections is a great encouragement to the fighting South Korean people.

The Korean people will not recognize any decision to be made through negotiations between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean military fascist clique at the "ROK-Japan Talks."

The reckless intrigues of the U.S.-wirepulled Japanese miltarists to re-invade South Korea also run counter decisively to the desire and interests of the Japanese people.

The Japanese people's fight against the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists is a just struggle for their country's indepedence and democratization as well as for the peace and security of Asia.

The Korean people ardently support the Japanese people's struggle.

All the people of South and North Korea, unite firmly under the banner of the anti-American struggle for national salvation, advance forward more powerfully in the struggle to pulverize the Japanese militarists' aggressive intrigues against South Korea, overthrow the Pak Chung Hi military fascist rule, force out of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, and to win independence for the fatherland as soon as possible!

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Yemeni Premier:

DPRK Recognizes Yemeni Arab Republic

PYONGYANG, Oct. 15 (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung sent yesterday the following congratulatory cable to Premier Abdullah al-Sallal of Yemen in connection with the proclamation of the Yemeni Arab Republic.

On the occasion of the proclamation of the Yemeni Arab Republic, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize the Yemeni Arab Republic and that it is prepared to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

I am convinced that the friendly relations formed between the two peoples will further develop, and wish the Yemeni people new success in their struggle against the imperialists' aggressive intrigues against Yemen and for safeguarding national independence.

1st Session of 3rd SPA Convened

PYONGYANG, (KCNA)-The first session of the newly elected 3rd Supreme People's Assembly was convened in Pyongyang on Oct.22, according to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK issued on Oct. 11 on convening the Supreme People's Assembly session.

Appeal Addressed to South Korean People (Excerpts)

Compatriots, brothers and sisters throughout South Korea!

Workers, farmers, working intellectuals!

Youths and students!

Merchants, enterprisers and religious men!

Men and officers of the 'National Defense Army'!

Today, the South Korean people, who are under the yoke of colonial rule by U.S. imperialism, are confronted by the grave danger of being invaded by the wily Japanese militarists.

The Japanese militarists, who have been aiming so long to grasp a chance to re-invade the southern part of our country, are now going to launch full-scale invasion.

Utilizing the pretexts of "aid" or "mutual defense," the Japanese militarists are so hell-bent as never before on their endeavours to realize their old dream of holding sway over South Korea as its suzerain state, and of assuming leadership in "the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In utter disregard of this serious situation, the South Korean military fascist clique are leaving no stone unturned in their traitorous act of drawing into South Korea the Japanese militarists, the mortal enemy of the Korean people. In order to conclude as soon as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks," this military fascist clique are so weak-kneed as to yield unconditionally to all the demands of the Japanese militarists, even their demand on such a vital question as the "property claims issue."

If we fail to smash into smithereens the Japanese militarists' plot to launch re-aggression against South Korea, it is obvious that all forms of brutal exploitation as well as savage suppression by the Japanese militarists will befall the South Korean people, who already are suffering various forms of colonial suppression and are being plundered by the U.S. imperialists.

Can a national-conscious Korean ever tolerate such a situation? No, no one can, but national traitors.

None of us, Koreans, we believe, will be so traitorous as to look with folded arms at our territory going to be trampled underfoot by the Japanese militarists, —our territory which, with their precious blood, our parents, brothers and sisters defended against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

It is the U.S. imperialist robbers who are pulling strings behind the curtain to promote the "South Korea-Japan Talks" and instigating the Japanese militarists to make their aggressive intrusion into South Korea.

Today, the Korean people are not what they were 60 years ago. The Korean people are citizens of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, against which no foreign invaders can run the risk of launching aggression without receiving a fatal blow from the powerful, monolithically united people.

All the maneuvers by the Japanese militarists, who are working hand in glove with the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique, to pounce upon South Korea as the first victim of their aggression, are destined to go bankrupt, as opposition and protest voiced against this intrigue by the Korean and Japanese people, as well as by the peoples of all the Asian countries are growing stonger with every passing day.

Compatriots, brothers and sisters throughout South Korea!

The only way for you to free yourselves from the present difficulties lies nowhere else but in forcing the U.S. imperialists to pull out of South Korea and in realizing peaceful unification of our fatherland as early as possible.

Be more valiant and vigorous in your struggles to drive the U.S. imperialists from the southern part of our territory and to accomplish peaceful unification of our fatherland!

Strengthen your unity further and push ahead your struggles more and more vigorously in order to frustrate the intrigue on the part of the Japanese militarists to re-invade South Korea and to smash all kinds of traitorous acts by the Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique!

Abolish the anti-popular and traitorous dictatorship of the Pak Chung Hi military fascist clique!

If we unite and rise up in a nation-wide struggle, there will be no enemy too powerful to defeat, and we are sure to achieve the great cause of peaceful unification of our fatherland, the long-cherished aspiration of all the Korean people.

Develop your struggles more vigorously with firmer conviction in victory over the enemy!

Textile Workers Nearing Height of 250 Million Metres

Workers of the printing shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine successfully carrying out this year's plan for dyeing and processing 130,000,000 metres of textile fabrics.

PYONGYANG, Oct. 16 (KNCA) –Labour achievements are being further expanded on the front of the height of 250 million metres of textile fabrics in October, the second month of the "120-day battle," the final charge started on Sept. 1 for the successful occupation of the six heights this year.

Such large textile mills of Korea as the Pyongyang Textile Combine and Sinuiju and Koosung Textile Mills have rationally improved the structure of installations and better adjusted the spinning machines, thereby enhancing their utility rate by 5-10 per cent.

The workers of the central industrial textile mills have set themselves the goal of producing over 8 million more metres of textile fabrics in the fourth quarter than in the preceding quarter.

The central industrial silk textile mills produced in the nine months of the year 3,280,000 extra metres of textile fabrics above the state plan, an amount 20 per cent greater than in the same period of last year.

They have established an apparatus production system and turned the system of production in accordance with items of products into one in accordance with machines, and introduced silk yarn spinning automatic devices and new dyeing and bleaching devices into the production of fabrics with patterns. As a result, the per loom output increased by 20 per cent in August and by 40 per cent in September as against the first half of this year.

The central silk textile mills have upped the daily output to 60,000 tons, the level envisaged at the year end.

Order of National Flag 2nd Class Awarded to Boy Student

PYONGYANG, Oct. 12 (KCNA)– The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly yesterday issued a decree on awarding the Order of National Flag 2nd Class to Kim Yong Kook, a student of the Chuntai Agricultural School, Yunan County, South Whanghai Province.

On May 6, this year, the student found a three-year-old child screaming in terror on the Haeju-Baichun railway tracks at the sight of an approaching train. At that moment Kim Yong Kook was 20 metres away from the child and 60 metres away from the onrushing train. There was no time to waste.

Educated with lofty communist morals in a democratic school, he instantly made up his mind to rescue the child. At the risk of his own life he gallantly dashed toward the child and, having taken the child into his arms, he rolled off the railway line. Within a hair's breadth the train sped by.

When the nearby villagers turned up and asked his name and address, he did not say anything as if he had done nothing unusual.

DPRK Olympic Committee Urges Again S. Korean Olympic Committee To Meet at One Place

PYONGYANG, Oct. 19(KCNA) –The DPRK Olympic Committee sent today a telegram to the South Korean Olympic Committee in connection with the question of forming a single team of North and South Korea for the 18th Olympics. The telegram follows in part:

We have already proposed your committee on three occasions to hold negotiations between the representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees for discussing the question of forming a single team of North and South Korea which was decided upon at the 59th meeting of the International Olympic Committee.

However, to our regret, we have not yet received any positive reply from your committee.

We consider that as your committee has agreed to the formation of a single team, there is no condition barring business-like talks nor can there be any ground for delaying the talks.

The Olympic Committee of the DPRK once again proposes your committee to hold negotiations between the representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees before the end of November in Panmunjom or Pyongyang or Seoul.

Olympic Committee Chairman Interviewed:

North-South Single Team Should Be Formed Within This Year

PYONGYANG, Oct. 19 (KCNA) –Hong Myung Hi, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, was interviewed this afternoon by home and foreign reporters in connection with the question of forming a single team of North and South Korea to participate in the 18th Olympic Games.

He stated that the DPRK Olympic Committee has made continued sincere efforts for the formation of a single North-South team.

As far as we know, he said, this just proposal of ours based on the national desire and the lofty spirit of sportsmanship and reflecting the will of the entire Korean athletes is enjoying the unanimous support of the athletic circles of the whole world and broad segments of personages and sportsmen of South Korea.

However, to our regret, we have not yet received still today any reply from the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Korea.

Under the condition in which the Olympic Committee of the Republic of Korea has agreed to the formation of a single team of North and South Korea, the formation of a single team will be realised only if the representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees sit at one place and solve business-like questions. Nations of different colours and languages visit each other freely and hold friendly matches. Much less, there can be no reason why our compatriots who live in the same territory and in whose veins flow the blood of the same ancestors cannot meet each other or why they cannot form a single team.

He recalled that East and West Germany has set about preparations for the 18th Olympics on the basis of the agreement on the formation of an all-German single team.

When we take into consideration that preliminaries for the 18th Olympics will be held in no small number of events from next spring, the talks between the representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees stand out as an urgent thing which brooks no delay, he noted, and went on:

We consider that the formation of a North and South Korean single team and preparations for participating in the Olympic Games should be wound up within this year.

We are convinced that when the representatives of the North and South Korean Olympic Committees, not relying on others, meet at one place to negotiate frankly on the basis of the national desire and the lofty spirit of sportsmanship, we will be able to reach an agreement on any business questions to be proposed concerning the formation of a North and South single team.

U.S. and British Imperialists—Most Vicious Enemy of Arab People

The armed intervention of the U.S. and British imperialists against Yemen proved that they are not the much-ranted-about "friend" but the most malicious enemy of the Arab people.

The U.S. and British imperialists are infiltrating into Yemen their satellites of Saudi Arabia and Jordan equipped with U.S. arms, have knocked together anti-revolutionary elements of Yemen and hurriedly sent there Hassan, uncle of the King of Yemen, from New York to command them. The U.S. imperialists have dispatched their warships to Saudi Arabia.

The brazen-faced aggressive acts of the U.S.-British imperialists against the Yemeni revolution are motivated by their fear of the flames of the Yemeni revolution which is shaking their predatory foothold in the Near and Middle East.

However, it is an irresistible, law-governed trend of our age that the oppressors are toppled down by the people and that the imperialist robbers are expelled from the colonial and dependent countries.

The U.S. and British imperialists should not forget the lessons of the fiasco in their armed intervention against Lebanon in the past.

If they do not stop their open interference in the internal affairs of Yemen, they must bear the responsibility for the grave consequences therefrom.

Mechanization and Automation of Local Industry Progress Apace

In the past two and a half years or so, more than 340 local textile mills have mechanised over 80 per cent of their production processes and over 290 foodstuff factories have mechanised almost all work—carriage, washing of goods, pressing and so on.

The local industrial factories of our country saved more than 2.5 million mandays of labour last year alone. Roughly 7,000 housewives have become skilled machine operators.

Thanks to the rapid reinforcement of technical equipment, the gross industrial output value of our local industry has increased by over 10 times in the past five years and it now holds far more than half of the country's total light industrial output.

In 1958 upwards of 1,000 local industrial factories in North Korea mushroomed in a matter of three or four months in accordance with the Party's line on building more than one local industrial factory in each city and county.

These factories which started their production by turning to account idle raw materials, labour and other local reserves, had to do no small amount of work by manual labour at the early stage of their development.

A strenuous struggle has been waged to mechanise manual work as early as possible and gradually automise the production processes at the local factories since the August Plenum of the Party Central Committee (1960) adopted a decision on unfolding an overall technical innovation movement in all domains of the national economy.

In 1960 alone, more than one local industrial machine factory were newly erected in each city and county with the powerful support of heavy industry.

In keeping with the direction of development of local industry which was outlined at the Changsung Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Workers in August this year, all the local industrial factories are drawing up new technical development plans for mechanising the whole processes of production and gradually automising them with the help of the above machine factories.

The well-mechanised Changsung Foodstuff Factory produces a day more than 1,500 litres of wine.

Under such plans, North and South Pyongan and other provinces have already rearranged technical equipment of their local industrial machine factories to enable them to specialize in the production of different kinds of machines and installations.

In North Pyongan Province, the tasks of manufacturing 4,300 machines and installations for the local industrial factories have been assigned to the local machine industry and no small amount of them have already been turned out, with the result that the Dongrim Foodstuff Factory and 20 other foodstuff factories in the province are rapidly pushing ahead with the comprehensive mechanisation of production processes.

The state is planning to provide our local industrial factories with about 30-40 thousand more machines in the coming one or two years.

Thus, the tasks set by the Changsung Joint Meeting for machanising the production processes of all the local industrial factories are successfully being carried out. And it is not before long when their automation is transplanted into reality.

Korean, Japanese Peoples Rise Up in Struggles Against "ROK-Japan Talks"

Historical Course of "ROK-Japan Talks"

The 1st "Talks," Oct. 20, 1951, opened under the supervision of the U.S. army command in Tokyo, as a means to step up the conclusion of a "military pact between the Yoshida government and the Syngman Rhee puppet government" with a view to bringing Japanese imperialism into the aggressive war against Korea and to supply large quantities of military goods to South Korea and dispatch Japanese troops to the Korean front.

The 2nd "Talks," from Apr. 15 to July 23, 1953. "U.N. Commander" Clark called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo and made him have secret talks with Yoshida on the formation of an "anti-Communist League" and opened the 2nd "Talks."

The 3rd "Talks," held between Oct. 6 and 21, 1953, after the Korean Armistice. The U.S. imperialists had resorted to a number of machinations to fabricate the aggressive "Notheast Asian Military Alliance," while running riot in new war preparations against Korea and Asia.

The 4th "Talks," opened early in Apr., 1958. Explaining the aim of the "Talks," Japanese delegate Sawada said that it was the "task" of Japan to push the 38th parallel up to the Yaru river and march to Korea for the third time.

The 5th "Talks," in Oct., 1950. The "Talks" discussed a concrete plan for the influx of Japanese monopoly capital into S. Korea.

The 6th "Talks," opened between the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and the Pak Chung Hi clique on Oct. 20, 1961, with the aim of the U.S. imperialists to tighten their clutches on S. Korea and save their colonial rule facing disintegration by leading Japanese militarist monopolies into S. Korea. The current 6th "Talks."

Kim Jong Pil, chief of the military regime's "Central Intelligence Office" and Pak Chung Hi's "right hand man," left Seoul on a "traitorus trip" to America via Japan.

He is scheduled to stop over in Japan to hand Pak Chung Hi's personal letter to Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda. In desperate effort to conclude successfully the current "ROK-Japan Talks," he met with the Prime Minister in Tokyo in his capacity as Pak's personal envoy.

All the Korean people and large sections of the Japanese people are rising up against the "ROK-Japan Talks," condemning it as a machination for war and aggression.

* **On Oct. 12** Koreans in Japan launched their united action against the "Talks" in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and in Hyogo, Aichi, Fukuoka, Kanagawa and Yamaguchi Prefectures in Japan, and distributed hand-bills by planes, cars and using sound trucks and all the other available means of public appeal. They appealed against the "ROK-Japan Talks," as a criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists, and called on the broader sections of the people to develop movement more vigorously against the "ROK-Japan Talks."

* **In Tokyo,** prior to the start of the nationwide action against "ROK-Japan Talks" on Oct. 12, Koreans made wayside speeches, appealing to Japanese people to fight against the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks."

Many Japanese people listened to these speeches and held lively discussion with the speakers.

A 42-year-old office worker read a hand-bill and said, "I was in Korea as a soldier 18 years ago. Reading this bill, I have realized that I was a member of the aggresive forces, before I was aware of it. Let's fight together so that such a thing may never happen again."

Korean citizens in Tokyo appeal to Japanese public against the "ROK-Japan Talks," using cars and sound trucks.

In a lot of places, Korean and Japanese were seen shaking hands, pledging further fighting against the "normalization talks."

Further, on Oct. 23, protest meetings took place throughout Japan during Kim Jong Pil's stay in Tokyo.

* **Supporting** the violent struggle movement of Koreans in Japan against the "Talks," broad sections of the Japanese people, also opposing the "ROK-Japan Talks," developed their nationwide joint action on Oct. 21 around major U.S. military bases. Nearly one million peace-loving democratic people took part.

This large-scale joint action, launched by the peace-loving democratic forces rallied around Joint Struggle Council against "Security Treaty," was the biggest popular action since the stormy campaigns against the "Security Treaty" two years ago. "Smash the ROK-Japan Talks," "Against U.S. military bases" and "Demand withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Japan" were the main slogans for the Oct. 21 united action.

Prior to the great nationwide joint action, a meeting was sponsored on Oct. 16 by the "Association to Criticize the Security Treaty" in Tokyo, to express opposition to the talks.

Among the 400 attending the meeting were scholars, men of culture, stage actors and actresses, intellectual leaders, and religionists.

Speakers at the meeting exposed the criminal and dangerous nature of the "ROK-Japan Talks" from their various standpoints.

They referred to many different political, economic and military aspects of the talks but were unanimous in stressing the dangerous nature of the "ROK-Japan Talks."

They emphasized that the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Talks" runs counter not only to the national interests of the Korean people but also poses a serious threat to the peace of Japan and all the democratic rights and freedoms, as well as to the national interests of the country.

Especially, speakers underlined the fact that the "Talks" stems from the "Security Treaty" and that the Japanese people should develop struggles on a scale larger than those against the "Security Treaty" two years ago in order to shatter the talks and to perform their responsibilities for the future generations.

News from South Korea — Briefs

Railwaymen Demand Better Working Condition

SEOUL, Oct. 17–The South Korean railwaymen come out in demand of the improvement of the working conditions, according to a report of the South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin.

On the 15th, they advanced the demands for the establishment of the "fixed number of personnel, the "payment of special allowances" for extra work and the improvement of their working conditions.

They put pressure on the "Railway Workers Trade Union" to thrust these demands to the "military regime."

According to the report, the railway employees of South Korea are forced to excessive extra work, without a holiday all the year round.

"Anti-Communist" Education for Children

PUSAN, Oct. 16–The military fascist elements in South Korea had decided to carry out a "total revision" of the already unsound primary school textbooks into more reactionary ones and include in the curriculum "anti-communism and morality" the year after next, according to a report of the South Korean Daily Kookje Shinbo.

At the same time, they are planning to revise for the worse the curriculum of the high and middle schools, and vocational schools.

Predatory Nature Of U.S. "Aid" To S. Korea (Industry)

Today the U.S. imperialists are exercising overall control over the main industrial policy of South Korea such as production scale, direction of investment, supply of goods and prices of commodities as well as management of individual leading enterprises, thereby completely dominating the South Korean industry.

The U.S. imperialists are exercising such control over the South Korean industry through the direct and indirect investment of the "aid" funds, monopoly of the raw material and material supply and the technical control.

The methods of their control over the South Korean industry differ according to the aim of "aid" and the concrete conditions of the invidual industrial domains.

The U.S. imperialists invested 47,000,000 dollars as of 1959 and over thirty billion won (in old currency) of "aid" funds in this domain has been to ensure electricity needed for the production of certain war supplies on the spot.

They set up the "ROK-U.S. Joint Power Commission" and gave priority to the investment of thermal power with a view to expanding the market for their oil.

As a result, the ratio of electricity output by hydro-power and thermal power changed from 7.5:2.5 in 1956 to 4:6 in 1960.

Thus, the growth of thermal power output is accompanied by the increase of the sale of the U.S. oil.

By setting up the South Korean coal company (Nov. 1953) and the "ROK-U.S. Joint Coal Commission" (Feb. 1955), the U.S. imperialists seized the right over the production supply of coal.

They also set up the "Private Coal Mine Development Commission" (Sept. 1955) and took the control of the private mines, plundering coal at a price of less than the production cost and using it for military purposes.

In the mining industry the U.S. imperialists directed their investment of "aid" funds mainly to plundering strategic materials such as tungsten and developing underground resources for this purpose.

With the investment of "aid" funds as a bait, the U.S. imperialists monopolized the South Korean tungsten by concluding the "Agreement of the Technical Supervision of the Construction of the Chemical Processing Factory of Tungsten" between the Utah Company of the United States and the South Korean "government" in December 1954 and the "Contract for the Consignment Sale of Tungsten" between the UGMS "Continental" Company and the South Korean authorities in January 1958.

They also obliged the South Korean "government" to push the "Five-Year Plan for Gold Mining and for Iron Mining," a plan for the "increased production of special ores," etc., in order to plunder strategic materials and rare metals.

While forcibly selling their surplus commodities through "aid," they are supplying funds, raw materials, and equipment to the South Korean textile, foodstuff, chemical and ceramics industries, thereby reducing them to contracting industries processing U.S. raw materials. The textile industry is entirely controlled by the U.S. "aid." The chief aim of the investment of U.S. "aid" funds in the domain is to expand the market for their stockpiled cotton and other raw materials for fabrics. As a result, the South Korean textile industry is one hundred per cent dependent upon the United States in cotton and rayon yarn. Today the South Korean textile mills cannot operate even one day without the American cotton.

The U.S. imperialists are directing the biggest part of their "aid" funds for the South Korean manufactural industry. Their "aid" is spent for the production of fertilizer for exploiting the South Korean peasants, and for the production of gunpowder, tires, leather and so on for military purposes. At the same time, they are contemplating to expand the market for the pulp, soda, leather, oil, fibre and other raw materials. Thus the South Korean chemical industry is also fettered to U.S. "aid" materials.

As little investment as possible is made in the machine-building industry so as not to encourage the growth of this key industry.

They even obstructed the South Korean military "government" in making its own investment in this field, thus paralyzing the operation of the Inchon Open Hearth Factory under the "Daihan Heavy Industry"–the only steel works of South Korea–and the Samwha Iron Works–the only iron works in South Korea. The U.S. investment in machine industry was directed to the sections related with transport and communication and with the processing of some parts, which are of military significance, and with the expansion of market for U.S. raw materials.

As can be seen from above, the U.S. imperialists have completely dominated the South Korean industry through the investment of funds disguised as "aid," using the comprador capitalists as their agents.

The U.S. imperialists are taking pains to fortify the position of the comprador capitalists by giving them preferential "aid," handing over to them the enterprises set up with "aid" funds, giving technical assistance and doing other favors for them. They are supplying power at lower cost so as to ensure them favorable conditions and encourage their business. And using them as a pawn, the U.S. imperialists are further strengthening their grip of the South Korean industry.

Thus the U.S. imperialists are using their "aid" as a means for completely dominating the South Korean industry and orientating it to suit their aggressive, piratical aim. It is all the vicious aftermath of the U.S. "aid" that the colonial onesidedness of the South Korean industries being further accentuated, its production has dwindled to two thirds of that at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, and the enterprises there are collapsing one after another.

The Story of How Vinalon Came Into Being in Korea

(Continued)

He asked us in detail how our research work was going and whether there were any knotty problems.

We were frank about everything with him who was so concerned and worried about our work. Having heard us out, he dwelt upon the political, economic significance of industrializing the production of vinalon. He said to us:

"It seems, after all, there is no mystery about a chemical factory either. When the pilot plant you have built is enlarged, it will be a chemical factory, won't it? If we think boldly and work boldly in a nation-wide movement as we did in building the Whanghai Iron Works right after the war, it will also certainly be possible for us to build a vinalon factory on our own. The Party Central Committee will spare nothing for aiding your research work. It will provide all the materials and funds needed, no matter how much they may be. So we do not worry about anything, just be bold in everything. Since it is a mere pilot plant, complete it anyway and let us see. If it does not work so well, then let us adjust it again. So you must complete as early as possible the research for industrializing the production of vinalon. I am quite sure that you will be able to do so..."

After a pause, he turned to other leaders accompanying him and said: "Let us see to it that all materials and funds that Comrade Li asked for are supplied in full."

His words gave us new strength and inspired us to boldness and courage in our work. It seemed his words put us on a broad path along which we could advance rapidly with nothing to worry about, discarding the winding lane we had so far timidly followed.

Everyone of us thought: "The Party and Comrade Premier stint nothing for our research work.

What is impossible for us under such profound concern?" Following his words, "Let us think boldly and practise boldly!" we launched into the work. In this way we were emboldened more and continued our work.

The occasion added momentum to the solution of important technical questions that had so far puzzled us. But for the boldness aroused by Comrade Premier in our hearts, it would have been difficult for us to complete the designing of the apparatuses for such a large-scale vinalon factory and solve the accompanying technical problems.

Dr. Li Seung ki, Labour Hero (center), and Labour Hero Chun Ja Ryun, and workers rejoicing over vinalon, turned out for the first time

On March 25, 1959, Comrade Premier came to the Ryongheung plain to complete the operation plan for the "great battle for vinalon." On that occasion he finally fixed the building site and gave detailed instructions on how to build the factory. And he asked us scientists many things to reaffirm whether the construction plan that he had was a correct one. Then he proposed to build one with a capacity of 20,000 tons instead of 10,000 tons envisaged in the plan we had drawn up. When we were asked if we thought we could do that, everyone of us was rather hesitant in answering. We had envisaged a 10,000-ton capacity in our plan at best, but we thought even that figure was rather excessive. This notwithstanding, Comrade Premier proposed to build a factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons. He based himself on a scientific analysis of complicated technical problems and confidence in the might of the masses.

Looking at us scientists and technicians who seemed rather bewildered at the words 20,000 tons, he told us in concrete terms about the possibilities and elucidated its political and economic importance. At that time, too, his words convinced us that we could build even a 20,000-ton capacity factory.

Comrade Premier even spoke of preparing for a grand opening ceremony to be held in celebration of the victorious completion of the project.

What confidence he had in victory! It would take several years to complete the construction. Nevertheless, he had in mind even preparations for a grand opening ceremony of the factory already at the time of choosing its building site. That is the way he does things.

His words gave us firmer confidence in victory. As I listened to him, reeds swaying in the wind in the Ryongheung plain seemed to be waves of tens of thousands of people singing and dancing in celebration of the victorious completion of that great project.

Under direct command of Comrade Premier the "great battle for vinalon" started. From the first day the building site was seething with revolutionary zeal of the builders who were determined to realize as soon as possible the great idea of Comrade Premier.

(To be continued)

Tradition of Iron Production in Korea (2)

During the period of the Three Kingdoms (Kokuryo, Paekche and Silla), the iron production technique was developed further.

Iron braziers and a variety of iron arms, which were discovered in stone-mounds (the former in an ancient tomb of the Kokuryo period, in Woonsan County, North Hamgyung Province, and the latter in Kumgwanchong (Gold Crown Tomb) in Kyungju, North Kyungsang Province) show that, already around that period, iron production and processing technique had attained a surprisingly high level.

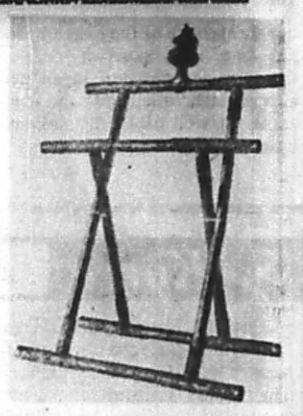
The annexation of Kokuryo and Paekche by Silla was followed by a period during which various cultures of the preceding periods were integrated and developed into a national culture. Under these circumstances, a remarkable development was observed in the metallurgical technique.

It is worthy of note that, in order to diversify and increase ironware production, handicraftsmen were ordered to work at the factories owned by the Royal Court or by the nobility. A new royal office called Chuyudeun was established to supervise and control all metallurgical and metal workshops of the country.

During the reign of King Kyungduk of the Unified Silla monarchy, the metallurgical as well as metal processing technique was further refined.

Cast in 754, the bell of the Whangryong-sa Temple in Kyungju, North Kyungsang Province, is sufficient to prove the high level of development the Korean metallurgical technique had reached at that time.

This bell, about 4 metres in height and 180 tons in weight,



Iron-made Mirror Stand with Gilt Bronze Ornaments Height 9.29", Koryo dynasty

is still preserved in Korea.

According to historical data, a mammoth bell was cast in Russia in 1654. This bell, which weighs 130 tons, is generally believed to be the largest the world has ever produced.

When we take this into consideration, we can easily imagine what the bell of the temple is like.

The fact that as early as the eighth century our ancestors succeeded in casting such a massive bell as we see it today, is sufficient to convince us that, already at that time, there existed in Korea large-scale casting facilities and highly developed technique for making full use of them.

It is important for us, Koreans, to inherit correctly and enrich further this brilliant legacy in iron production, all the more because the development of the metallurgical industry is of no small significance for the successful accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan in our Republic.

Beauties of Nature in Korea

Inpungru, Time-Honoured Arbour in Kanggue City

It is particularly toward the end of spring that Inpungru, an arbour located on a cliff in Kanggue city, North Pyongan Province, North Korea, looks most beautiful.

One of the "Eight Best Scenic Spots" of the Kwansu District, this time-honoured arbour is widely known among the Korean people from olden times, and famous particularly for its nostalgia-inducing beauty.

Inpungru! standing high on the edge of a precipitous cliff, at the foot of which the ample waters of the Dokrokang and the Bukchungkang River meet into the Yalu River. Behind the cliff stretch the long ranges of the Rangrim Mountains covered thick with firs, pines and many other trees.

Standing out against this beautiful, natural background, Inpungru was built about 480 years ago, in the reign of the fourth King Sejong of the Li dynasty. Later, in 1679, or in the fifth year of the reign of King Sukjong of the dynasty, the arbour was burnt down, but was restored in the same year as we see it today.

Historically, this arbour was part of a fortress situated outside the present Kanggue city, which was a strategically important point for our ancestors to fight against foreign invaders.

Located near the river are two pavillions: one called Bukchangdae to the north upstream, and the other, Mangmichung, to the south of the cliff.

In ancient times, these pavillions served as military headquarters or examination halls where military cadres were selected.

A walk in the deep shade and rowing on the River Dokrokang in the evening are the favorite pastimes of the hard-working people in the northern part of our country.

The neighbouring areas of Inpungru are today designated as a park, where cultural facilities are expected to be built in the future.

We are happy to see Kanggue city, which is well-known for its modern machine industry, developing day by day into a highly advanced cultural city as well.

Inpungru, an arbour located in Kanggue city, North Pyongan Province

Cultural *News* in Brief

Soviet Technical Delegation Arrives

PYONGYANG, Oct. 17 (KCNA)- A delegation of the Soviet side to the Korean-Soviet Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation arrived here today by air to attend its 13th meeting.

Korean Films Shown in Cuba

HAVANA, Oct. 16– A Korean film show was held in Cuba recently, according to information from Havana.

Korean films "The Congress of victors" and "Workers' Party Age" were screened at the Korean Embassy in Havana on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean Workers' Party on Oct. 10. Seeing the film were Raul Castro, 2nd Secretary of the Cuban United Revolutionary Organization and Deputy Prime Minister, and many other guests.

CORRECTION

No. 86 edition
Page 1, column 3, head:
Votes→**Vote**
Page 2, column 4, 7th line over ornament line:
is→**are**
Page 3, column 3, 40th line:
Jopanese→**Japanese**
Page 3, column 3, 42nd line:
ea→**rea**
Page 4, column 2, 8th line from the bottom:
already the→**already in the**
Page 4, column 5, 6th line from the bottom:
The-11→**The 11-**
Page 4, column 5, 3rd line from the bottom:
General→**Central**

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